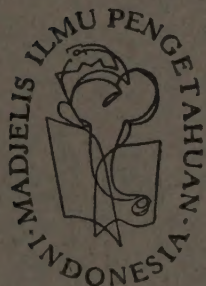


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MADJELIS ILMU PENGETAHUAN INDONESIA
(COUNCIL FOR SCIENCES OF INDONESIA)

INDONESIAN ABSTRACTS

ABSTRACTS ON CURRENT SCIENTIFIC
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VOL. II No. 1

JANUARY 1960



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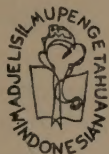
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INDONESIAN ABSTRACTS

Abstracts on current scientific Indonesian literature



VOL. II.

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NUMBER 1.

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These pages contain the instructions for authors and contributors. They are intended to be read by authors and contributors before preparing their manuscripts for submission.

The instructions are divided into two parts. The first part contains general instructions, and the second part contains instructions for authors and contributors of specific types of papers.

NOTE

This issue of "Indonesian Abstracts" is Vol II, No. 1 and not Volume I, No. 5 as mentioned in „Indonesian Abstracts" Vol. I, No. 3, 1959.

This issue contains abstracts from periodicals as well as from papers presented at the National Science Congress held in August, 1958 in Malang. Abstracts of papers presented at the Congress are marked with an asterisk. A supplementary copy of author and subject indexes to "Indonesian Abstracts", Vol. I is attached in this issue.

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0 GENERALITIES

001 SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE IN GENERAL.

001.1 : 3 (190) : 378

PRAJUDI ATMOSUDIRDJO.

Ilmu pengetahuan dasar bagi pembangunan ilmu² pengetahuan ke-masyarakat di Indonesia (Basic science for building up the social sciences in Indonesia). *

To develop quickly the social sciences in Indonesia specialization is necessary. However, this could result in a limited knowledge especially of holders of university degrees of this field. Stress should be laid on the acquirement of broad experience in society. The establishment of basic science in the universities should be designed to acquire a broad social experience in a short time, and should avoid undesirable situations resulting from limited knowledge and narrowness. After reviewing each of the existing social sciences the term "The science of culture" is proposed for this basic science. "Culture" here denotes a technical aspect in the sense of "man-made" environment, materially and spiritually. The use of this term implies the fact that the culture of Indonesia is a dynamic process, and that qualitatively and quantitatively it consists of varieties of culture.

001.4 : 32 : 33

ROESPONO.

Tepatkah penggunaan istilah teori social dan politik ? (Is it correct to use the term: social and political theory ?). *

The word "theory" implies something of an objective and non-normative character. The difference between theory and philosophy is explained by the fact that evidence should be given in a theory and that philosophy need none. The relation between the word social and politics in the conception of social and political theory is discussed. The term "social" has a wider sense than politics, because the word social is an adjective of society. Social and political theories need evidence. In conclusion it is pointed out that the term social and political philosophy is better than social and political theory.

07 NEWSPAPERS. JOURNALISM.

070 (910) : 070 (910-3)

DAJAT HARDJAKOESOEMAH.

Apa sumbangan kantor berita kepada pers daerah (What are the contributions of a press agency for the regional press) in *Seminar Pers Pertama Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 64-78. 1957.

According to the author there is no essential difference between national and regional press. The Indonesian news agency pursues a non-discriminatory policy towards the national as well as the regional press. The news agency offers contributions to the newspapers in the financial and technical fields. The problem of reporter's qualifications is discussed.

070.003 (910-3)

HENK RONDONUWU.

Dimanakah letak batas² rendabilitet pers daerah (Where are the limits of profit for regional press) in *Seminar Pers Pertama Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 88-114. 1957.

The marginal revenue of regional press in Indonesia is shown by means of a survey of the development of the press in Sulawesi (Eastern Indonesia) especially in the Makasar area. The problem is illustrated by the following points: the scope of illiteracy, security, economic potentials and political constellation. The study, on the whole, reveals that the business of regional press is continuously running in bad condition. It is found that the amount of funds received from subscription and advertising are insufficient to finance the newspapers. The consensus of opinion is that government subsidy is still required.

070.009.2 : 655.41

O'FLAHERTY, HAL.

Apakah pola jang ideal untuk hubungan antara penerbit dan pemimpin redaksi (What is the ideal pattern for editor-publisher relationship) in *Seminar Pers Kedua Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 55-60. 1957.

According to the author the editor is as a rule subjected to orders and directions of the publisher. However the ideal relationship should be based upon partition of authority. It is desirable that the policy of the newspaper should be in the hands of the editor. The general tendency in the United States is that publishers select only editors of the same political convictions. American community newspapers adopt a bipartisan attitude. A brief review of the development of newspapers in the United States is presented.

070.009.03 : 35

O'FLAHERTY, HAL.

Apakah pola jang ideal bagi hubungan antara pers dan pemerintah (What is the ideal pattern for press-government relationship) in *Seminar Pers Kedua Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 42-8. 1957.

The ideal relationship between government and the press should be founded upon the principle of law. The device is that publishers are responsible for the kind of news they put out.

It implies selection and true presentation of news to the public. Problems of press-government relationship in the United States are dis-

cussed. Efforts to formulate ethical and moral code for the press have been unsuccessful. The function of the press is to form a link between the public and government. With this in mind the press has the right to carry criticism for mistakes committed by the government. In addition patterns of press-government relationship of some European countries are compared as examples.

070.1 : 378

O'FLAHERTY, HAL.

Dasar² djurnalistik (Principles of journalism) in *Seminar Pers Kedua Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 14-9. 1957.

After illustrating briefly the social place and significance of journalism, the author puts forward suggestions concerning the establishment of a training course for journalists. Although a college education is the quickest way for a journalistic career, the best result can be obtained by combining college training with practical experience. The programme of college education should cover courses in comparative religion, systems of government, arts, reporting and editing. The main task of a newspaper is to express views of all social layers in such a way that the content of news reflects true public opinion. The author also discusses some matters regarding the reporter's profession in general.

070.009.2 (922.12) : 070 (910-3)

ROSIHAN ANWAR.

Adakah persaingan antara pers ibukota dengan pers daerah (Is there competition between national and regional press) in *Seminar Pers Pertama Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 27-34. 1957.

The author raises the question whether in Indonesia competition exists between national and regional press. The scope of competition can be measured in terms of size of circulation, way of presentation, reader's interest, availability of technical equipment and good journalists, subscription-fees and exploitation costs. The existence of regional or national press in a country is caused by various historical, geographical, economic and political factors.

The author reaches the conclusion that urban newspapers constitute a fatal menace to community newspapers in an area with a good communication system. He hopes that there should be a distinctive distribution of functions and tasks between national and regional press. In the author's opinion the main task of regional press is to reflect the social constellation of the region so as to meet its readers interest. The level of journalism can be improved by an exchange of views and experiences between national and regional press. It is desirable that general newspapers gradually replace party newspapers.

070.003.2 : 659.1

STAFFORD, DALE B.

Adpertensi didalam surat kabar (Advertising in newspapers) in *Seminar Pers Ketiga Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 35-41. 1957.

Advertising is regarded as a good source of income for newspapers. Statistical figures show that in the United States advertising provides 77 per cent of the total revenue of newspapers of small circulation. The operation of advertising department of such a newspaper requires only three persons. Local advertising in such newspapers is on an average of 63 cents per inch ; the average rate of a national newspaper is 75 cents per inch and the average classified revenue is 77 cents per inch. In the author's opinion the best profit can be acquired from classified advertising. Classified advertising has great interest for the reader and the revenue per inch is much higher than any other kind of advertising.

070.009 : 301.18

STAFFORD, DALE B.

Surat kabar didalam masjarakat (The newspaper in the community) in *Seminar Pers Ketiga Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 63-8. 1957.

Stafford's working-paper deals with the task and responsibility of the newspaper in the community. Although freedom of the press is recognized, the newspaper is expected to assume moral and social responsibility toward the community. Its task, on the whole, can be formulated as a central agency of keeping objectively the public informed on all matters and activities to serve the interest of the community. His conclusions are that the newspaper is free to pursue any editorial policy it desires. Criticism from the public should be acknowledged against misrepresenting items of news. A high moral code is very essential for a good relationship between newspaper and community.

070 : 655.4.008

STAFFORD, DALE B.

Bagian pertjetakan dan perusahaan surat kabar (The printing and business departments of a newspapers) in *Seminar Pers Ketiga Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 55-60. 1957.

The technical department of American newspapers demands expensive and careful management. Efficiency in the technical department can be obtained by having good leaders and equipment. Main emphasis should be on organizing close cooperation so that productivity can be increased. Some recommendations on ways of obtaining high productivity from type-setting machines outlined.

070.3 (1-3) : 65

STAFFORD, DALE B.

Bagian tata-usaha dan bagian oplag dari sebuah surat kabar daerah (The administrative and circulation departments of a small city newspaper) in *Seminar Pers Ketiga Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 16-23. 1957.

Discussion on the operation of newspaper specifically dealing with the administrative and circulation departments. A newspaper having about 4.000 to 5.000 readers needs generally 20 employees. There is a correlation between the ratio of advertising and the circulation of a newspaper. A newspaper of such a size can make a profit of 13.1 per cent per dollar of revenue. Increased literacy offers possibilities toward gaining more readers. The circulation may be increased by upholding the quality of the newspaper and the efficiency of management. Technical details of how the circulation could be organized more efficiently are expounded.

07 (083.8) (LKI)

SUPARNO.

Hasil inventarisasi surat² kabar jang terdapat didalam Perpustakaan Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia II (Result of an inventory of daily papers deposited in Perpustakaan Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia II in *Wartu dan Massa* 2 (3/4) : 95-127. 1958.

The article presents data of newspapers published before World War II, since the middle of the last century, especially those issued in Central Java and known as the "Javanese Press". A survey is given of the type, tone, contents, history, etc. of the newspapers concerned.

070.003 (910-3)

WONOHITO.

Apakah kesukaran² pers daerah? (What are the difficulties encountered by regional press?) in *Seminar Pers Pertama Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 45-55. 1957.

Wonohito's paper is a survey of the difficulties faced by the regional press. These are the author's conclusions :

1. Although regional newspapers could gain a wide circle of readers, the effort to bring about an improvement in the commercial and editorial fields should not be neglected. A maximum improvement of operation is desired.
2. Editors should be conscious of the fact that community newspaper is primarily to serve local interest. Main stress should be laid on local news.
3. Communication systems which link the region with the capital, Djakarta, should be improved. Much thought should be given to improving the system of distribution.

1 PHILOSOPHY

15 PSYCHOLOGY

159.9 : 378 (075.5)

BUSONO WIWOHO.

Psychologi dalam curriculum universitas dan lapangan² research-nja (Psychology in the university curriculum and its fields of research). *

The development of psychology as an independent science is reviewed in relation to philosophy, natural sciences, biology and social sciences. The role of psychology is of great importance for other sciences and especially for practical actions in Indonesia. After reviewing the courses in psychology of various universities, it is proposed that lectures in psychology should have a uniform character aimed at giving more understanding of the nature and personality of the Indonesian people. The teaching of psychology in Indonesia should be based on research on the spirit of the Indonesian man. Research-fields must be defined in conformity with the prime problems of society. Especially applied psychology is utilized, e.g. admittance to a university, occupational choice, analysis of conditions of learning etc. Exchange of views and experiences, and coordination among scientific institutes are essential to obtain fruitful results.

159.922.7.001.5

SIGIT A.

Ilmu djiwa kanak² sebagai masalah (Child psychology as a study). *

Comparing books on child psychology the writer voices his opinion that there exists no uniformity of subjects, method, and compilation of the results of research. This may be harmful to educators, and to the development of child psychology. Ways to overcome these obstacles are proposed for example: Elements of development in child psychology and the original relation with general psychology must constitute the basis. Only psychology of an integral character can be used for this purpose. The methods used should be analyzed integrally too. Child development should be seen from the viewpoint of nativism, empiricism and convergence (social-psychological). To lighten the task and to obtain the best result it is proposed that research in child psychology should be started in primitive societies.

17 ETHICS. MORAL SCIENCE.

179.1 : 070.1

O'FLAHERTY, HAL.

Berita jang pantas disiarkan (News that is fit to print) in *Seminar Pers Kedua Lembaga Pers dan Pendapat Umum* 27-33. 1957.

The high regard for decency, dignity and honesty of newspaper involves the question on the manner of selecting and presenting items of news. News which violates the social norms should be eliminated. The task of editors and reporters is to prevent items of news that go beyond bounds of ordinary decency and human delicacy. The author warns against the dangerous tendency of misrepresentation in crime stories, comic strips, and photographs. Special attention should be paid to the headlines and the style of writing. The foremost task of the newspaper is to present news as objectively as possible.

3 SOCIAL SCIENCES

30 GENERAL SOCIOLOGY.

301.18.009 (910)
POSTMA, P.A.

-Community research- suatu analisa sosiologis (Community research, a sociological analysis). *

In anthropology and sociology the term "community" denotes various meanings. Community may signify a large or limited territory in which a small or large grouping shares a common life to a greater or lesser degree of intimacy. Examples are : family, clan, village, town, state, nation etc. In American sociology the term community is related to ecology. Thus there are urban and rural communities. Great attention is paid to analysis of urban communities due to urbanization and industrialization. However, in the last ten years American social scientists had taken an interest in aspects of rural communities. In Indonesia, such a research was carried out by a Dutch scholar, Dr A.A.J. Nieuwenhuis who made an anthropological study of the population of Tengger (East Java). It is proposed that a library of various territorial monographs should be created by universities and institutions in cooperation with the Council for Sciences of Indonesia.

31 STATISTICS

312 POPULATION CENSUS

312-333.32 (910)
LIEM SIANG HOK.

Proposal to hold a Housing Census together with a Population Census in Indonesia in *Masalah Bangunan* 1958 (3/4), p.p. 20. 4 annexes.

Why the Head of the Housing Analysis Division of the Regional Housing Centre in Bandung, thinks it advisable to have a Housing Census conducted simultaneously with a Populations Census, which is to be carried out in 1960. An excerpt of "The General Principles for a Housing Census" by the Statistical Office of the United Nations is annexed, as well as a questionnaire by R.H.C., proposed for use in the Housing

Census. An extensive glossary of terms used in the questionnaire, and a list of the necessary housing data to be collected during the programme are added.

33 POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

331 LABOUR. WORK. EMPLOYMENT.

331.155.001.5 : 329 (910) 14.001.6

ARIFIN ABDULRACHMAN R.

Keperluan akan penindjauan setjara ilmiah terhadap penyelesaian masalah² perburuhan (The importance of scientific review in the solution of labour problems). *

After the proclamation of Indonesia's independence in 1950, labour problems which demand immediate solution are discussed. Labour unrest is a common phenomenon and they are of great significance for the economic, political and social development. Productive capacity tends to decrease. Each year 3 million unit hours of labour are lost, caused by lock-outs and strikes. Not less than 2500 cases of labour conflicts have been arbitrated by the Panitia Penjelesaian Perselisihan Perburuhan Pusat (Central Committee for the Solution of Labour Disputes). The amount of unemployed rises in five million. It is recommended that social scientists carry out research in labour problems and try to find a solution to prevent social disintegration.

332 PRIVATE FINANCE. CREDIT.

332.7 (94)

OENTOENG SOEBROTO.

Rural credit in Australia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 12 (1) : 1-14. 1959.

A study of the institutions for provision of rural credit in Australia. The Australian banking system for rural credit can be considered on the whole to be adequate. Trading banks and insurance companies are able to offer considerable loans to primary producers. In addition most State banks also provide credit for rural purposes. State banks are small as to loan as compared with trading banks. Supply of credit in the future depends on investment policies pursued by these institutions and the volume of loanable funds. A table is appended giving a view on the rural indebtedness over a period of years. Trading banks have far more loanable funds than specialized banks.

333 HOUSING PROBLEM.

333.32 (910)

HADINOTO, K.

The Housing Situation in Indonesia in *Masalah Bangunan*, 1958, page 20-27, 2 graphs, 3 tables, 1 photo.

A report by the Director of the Regional Housing Centre in Bandung to the Inter-Secretariat Working Party on Housing and Building Materials in Asia and the Far East, on the occasion of the 5th ECAFE conference held in Bangkok in August 1958. Depicting Government efforts and plans to overcome the housing shortage in Indonesia. Attempted rural community improvement programmes, based on the aided self-help method are discussed. Progress in the local production of building materials are reported, e.g. the establishment of a cement plant in Gresik, a hardboard factory in Banjuwangi, an asbestocement factory in Djakarta, and new nail factories in Surabaya.

333.3 (047) (912.211)

LIEM SIANG HOK.

Penyelidikan keadaan perumahan didaerah Minahasa (Survey of Housing Conditions in the District of Minahasa) in *Masalah Bangunan* 3 (2) : 3-19. 1958.

The introduction gives general information on the geographical situation, means of communication, means of subsistence in the district of Minahasa. It also describes the inhabitants, their religion and their customs. With regard to housing it is pointed out that the groundplan of a traditional house is determined by custom and convention. There are two types of traditional houses, i.e. a three section house and a two-section one. A groundplan explains the rooms of a three-section and two-section house, and for the purpose they are used for details of the construction and materials used in the building of a traditional house of Minahasa are presented in addition. Timber and bamboo are the most important and widely used materials. Many houses in Minahasa are constructed entirely of bamboo, except for the roof, which is made of the leaves of the nipa-palm. The supply of materials is adequate. The manufacture of materials is not mechanical, and some of them are still imported such as cement, corrugated iron sheets and shingles. It is therefore recommended to industrialize and use local materials. The author also points out that the Government has already built people's houses, but they are disliked because they are not spacious enough. It is pointed out how important it is that a housing survey be conducted before the actual reconstruction work is started. The local habits and customs of the people, their likes and dislikes, their wishes, etc., should be studied and understood beforehand. Only in this way can new houses be appreciated by the local people, to the satisfaction of the designer himself.

333.32 (912-923)

LIEM SIANG HOK.

Survey of Traditional Housing in Timor, Sumba, Sumbawa, Bali and the Districts of Makasar and Minahasa in *Masalah Bangunan*, 1956 (1-2), 1957 (3-1/2), 1958 (3/4-2), 12 pages with extensive English summary, many illustrations, graphs and tables.

In a series of six articles surveys on traditional houses in the rural areas of Indonesia are presented. These surveys were conducted by the Regional Housing Centre with assistance of students of the architectural department of the Technical Faculty in Bandung. Besides topographical notes and statistical data on the population and existing houses, information is given about sanitary conditions and the ways of living in the areas. Ground plans and the various traditional house-types are analysed in text and drawings. The surveys are meant to provide information for future Government or private measures in improving rural housing conditions.

333.32 (910)

SOSRODARSONO, S.

Some ideas on the solution of housing problems in Indonesia in *Insinjur Indonesia*, 1958, (24), page 30-36.

An urgent appeal of the Head of the People's Housing Dept., for both Government and public to combine efforts in solving the housing difficulty in Indonesia. The housing problem has a large impact on the economical, sociological and political situation of the country. To ensure swift and effective solution, the Government should create a favourable sphere for private capital and private initiative to establish a National Housing Board to assist the Government in determining a National Housing Policy, and divide the house reconstruction programme into a) a **crash programme** — the immediate establishment of mass housing for Government servants and industrial labourers : revision of obsolete building and renting regulations : transmission of new building techniques to villagers to help and foster rural improvement selfhelp schemes. b) a **long range programme** — research on building materials and simple techniques : stimulation of simple building material industries : collection of funds through Housing Loan Banks etc. A mimeographed report by the same author. "Some Brief General Information about Housing in Indonesia", dated August 1, 1958, states that during the first 50 years, 400.000 new houses must be built yearly for Indonesia's 80 million people which increases at the rate of 1.5% per annum.

336 STATE FINANCE. TAXATION.

336.2 (910)

DRIS, M. D.

Taxation in Indonesia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 11 (8-9) : 404-406. 1958.

A report prepared for the Government of Indonesia by M. D. Dris, United Nations Technical Assistance Administration expert. The first part is a general documentation on the prevailing situation in Indonesia. Owing to the limits imposed on the mission and the fragmentary nature of

certain data, it presents only certain economic and financial situations peculiar to Indonesia and a few general problems likely to play a decisive part in determining the course of fiscal policy. The second part is devoted to a survey of taxation proper. It is a study of the targets imposed on fiscal policy by the economic and financial situation and recommends those measures in order to facilitate the attainment of these objectives. The recommendations concern the organization and operation of the financial administration, the legislation and regulations governing the various direct and indirect taxes, and the administrative methods of tax assessment, tax collection and tax accountancy.

336.2 : 330.173

STOCK, F. B.

Pemadjakan mulur ditindjau dari susunan pengawasan keekonomian (Flexible taxation from the viewpoint of economic control). *

As a tool of economic control flexible taxation operating in technical and administrative field plays an important role in the protection of continued purchasing power. This is intended to combat stagnation. As a means of keeping internal equilibrium the question of elastic taxation is proposed. Free competition in the market leads to accumulation of economic inequality. State's intervention may lessen these economic inequalities. Fiscal control strengthened with certain fiscal preferences has a demonstration effect. Cooperative movement as a reaction against organizational economy attempts to intervene in the sector of saving, production, and in the mechanism of demand and supply. Concerted fiscal harmonization as flexible taxation is submitted for discussion in relation with the effect of downfall of the gold standard.

338 PRODUCTION. ECONOMIC SITUATION.

338.93.003 (042)

GLASSBURNER, T. B.

Aspects of the problem of development of entrepreneurship in Indonesia. *

The creation of an entrepreneurial bourgeoisie in Indonesia has been concentrated largely in the trade sector, particularly in importing. In April 1950 a new policy was adopted, designed to fortify economically weak Indonesian importers. This is called the Benteng policy. The number of national importers has increased to almost 4,000. Goals were: entrepreneurial education, increase in the degree of competition, redistribution of income in favor of the asli group (indigenous population), and displacement of foreign economic interests. It is doubted that this policy has yielded success since Benteng importers were selling importing licenses to Chinese business interests. The redistribution effect is not of great significance in a nation of 80 million people. Basic obstacles to entre-

preneurial development is as follows : the historical background that the Dutch used the Chinese as an economic buffer between themselves and the indigenous population, the negative attitude of broad sectors of the Javanese society toward tradesmen, and the difficulty that all Indonesian political parties are at least in name anti-capitalistic. Means to overcome these obstacles are : a framework for economic activity, business and managerial training, elimination of political considerations, fiscal reform, and entrepreneurial efficiency.

338.924 (910)

TRUTTWIN, J. H.

Contribution to the industrialization of Indonesia with special regard to small and middle size industries. *

Erecting and improving small and middle size industries are of great importance in many countries, not only to increase the income of the individual and help to improve the standard level but also to provide export possibilities. Pakistan, India, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Great Britain, owe quite a great deal of their prosperity to these small scale production centres, and particularly Japan has had much experience and success in this field of activity. Indonesia with its wealth of raw materials and manpower could become a prosperous country if a system could be found in which every little town and smallest village could be reached. The establishment of a "demonstration laboratory" for individual chemical processes is proposed which could serve for teaching interested persons in small or middle chemical size processes.

34 L A W

342 CONSTITUTION LAW. HOME RULE.

342.25 (43)

MOEHAMMAD HASAN, T.

System otonomi daerah (The system of regional autonomy) in *Swatantra* 2 (6) : 323-45. 1958.

The author describes the system of regional autonomy in Germany. According to the 1919 Constitution of the German Republic, the federal states had the right to make regulations (related) to the system of regional autonomy within the limits stipulated in the Constitution. Further are discussed the various local autonomous bodies, i. e. Gemeinde, Stadt, Kreis, Stadt-kreis, respectively having a Parliament and an Executive Body. Variations, the proportion and distribution of power between those two bodies in performing the regional administration are presented. The writer mentions the names of the regional heads, by whom they were appointed, their rights and duties. The system and structure of regional administration in some federal states, the status and control of the representative of the Central government are described in detail.

342 (910) (091)

PRINGGODIGDO, A. G.

Sedjarah pembuatan Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia tahun 1945 (History of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia) in *Madjalah Hukum dan Masjarakat* 3 (2) : 3-23. 1958.

A survey of the political development in Indonesia, since the fall of the Netherland-Indies government up to the period of the Proclamation of Independence on August 17, 1945, especially the struggle for freedom of the Indonesian leaders and people through various movements, organizations and governmental bodies. The author outlines the course of the Second World War which has influenced the Japanese policy, from the "nipponization" policy, autonomy in government till the promise of independence for Indonesia.

The formation and activities of the Committee of Investigation are described. Apart from drawing up the Constitution of Indonesia, the Committee was also engaged in laying down the basic principles of the Republic of Indonesia i. e. the Pantja Sila. After the surrender of Japan and the Proclamation of the Republic of Indonesia, the draft of the Committee has undergone several changes. The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia came into existence on August 18, 1945.

343 CRIMINOLOGY. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

343.915.009

ACHMAD SOEBROTO.

Beberapa tjatatan tentang daerah tempat tinggal dan terdjadinja crossboy (Some notes on the roaming grounds and appearance of "cross-boys"). *

Clubs of crossboys originate from youth groups of neighbourhoods, they can only establish themselves and flourish in certain environments.

Formation of several big clubs of crossboys in Djakarta are described. It is not proved that most of the crossboys come from elite areas (in Djakarta). School is one of the important factor in the expansion of crossboys and its further formation. Crossgirls are usually part of cross-boys' clubs but this occurs very rarely. Prohibition of organization and its formal liquidation are of little influence on sentiment of attachment to former members of the crossboys' club. The factor of group ties should not be neglected in facing the problem.

343.915.009 : 687.11

MOEDIGDO MOELIONO P.

Beberapa tjatatan tentang peranan „djengki” dalam masalah crossboy (Some notes on the role of "djengki" (bluejeans) in the problem of cross-boy). *

"Blue jeans" were introduced in great numbers in Djakarta after the Second World War. Easy to wear, identification with their movie idols (America), group conformity differing from their parents, and imitation constitute factors why the djengki is chosen. Djengki boy becomes "koboi" (cowboy) and finally crossboy. Prohibition to wear "djengki" trousers was issued by decree to solve the crossboy problem. The influence of dress on the sentiment, attitudes and the behaviour of the wearers cannot be denied. Not much attention is paid to indirect influence of "djengki" as it is felt by the wearer in conjunction with the environment, although the concept of "regard" (Sartre) is very important in the phenomenon of crossboy. To many, wearing "djengki" is an outlet for repressions. As long as enormous difficulties still exist in the country, an outlet through "djengki" constitutes a catalyst of sentiments of aggression. Raids against djengki boys may strengthen and may lead to lust of power and repressed aggression. Prohibitive measures make "djengki" more idolized. The crossboy problem is not just the problem of "djengki". Personal interviews with crossboys and questionnaires through newspapers about djengki corroborate opinions given above.

343.915.001.5 (910) (042)

MORSE, JAMES W.

Some aspects of realistic thinking concerning youth behavior in Indonesia. *

An effective approach to meet the basic needs and to get better acquainted with the problems confronting youth, should be for all agencies to unite on a cooperative front. This could be accomplished by the forming of youth coordinating councils, and may be called a "modern town meeting". In recent years Djakarta and other large cities of Indonesia have seen the development of the "crossboy" movement.

Some authorities have condemned their mode of dress and have requested law enforcement agencies to initiate action to make their type of clothing illegal. On some occasions the tightfitting trousers (jeans) have been forcefully torn or removed from crossboys.

It is the writer's opinion that the public regards "jeans" as synonymous with delinquency, and that a much higher ratio of crime in the urban areas of Indonesia is caused by "lone wolf" delinquents who steal because of economic necessity. Some measures are offered for a system of juvenile control and crime prevention, i.e.:

- 1) Establishment of Juvenile Bureaus in the provinces with large urban centres.
- 2) Increase liaison and connection with crossboy organizations.
- 3) Coordinating councils.
- 4) Segregation of committed juveniles in correctional institutes. Serious offenders, particularly older boys and girls, should not share the same quarters with younger and minor offenders.

- 5) Establishment of a centrally located diagnostic testing center for emotionally disturbed children.
- 6) Establishment of Forestry and Agriculture Camps for Court committed offenders.
- 7) Establishment of a Central Shelter Care Station for the dependent child (which includes the abused, neglected and abandoned child).
- 8) Establishment of an Employment Bureau for children qualified and willing to work.
- 9) Increase of Probationary Officers Staff.
- 10) Endeavor to control harmful community influences.

347 PRIVATE LAW.

347.001.7 (910)

DJOJODIGOENO, M. M.

Reorientasi hukum dan hukum adat (Reorientation of law and adat law). *

The opinion that law is a frame of rules, commands or imperatives cannot be maintained. Law is the outcome of a given society characterized by norms of behaviour and acts in relationship with others. Social justice and welfare are the aims of law. Ordinances, jurisprudence and customs are not sources of law. Criteria in the proceeding of law are as follows: statistical, dynamical and plastical. Different interpretations of a provision of ordinances may merely be justified, if deviation is regarded as a duty.

347 (910) (042)

GOUW GIOK SIONG.

Hukum antargolongan, hukum jang hidup (Inter-racial law, a living law). Inaugural address, Djakarta, September 27, 1958.

Gouw's address on the occasion of appointment as extraordinary professor of inter-racial law of the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia. A great deal of provisions of inter-racial law emanate from precedent pronouncements of courts. The discussion comprised examples of law cases which were pronounced by courts in Indonesia. The appearance of inter-racial law in Indonesia is said to be caused by the existence of various systems of law. This involves the problem of determination of the law in its application to a lawsuit. Considerations such as milieu, form and content of the contract and public caution should be taken as guidance by the court in settling civil lawsuits. It is stated that the provisions of the present intermarriage ordinance are founded upon the principle that all laws are regarded equal. Further, an examination of matters relating to the status of land property and unlawful commitment is presented. As there is a tendency toward unification of law the maintenance of inter-racial law is taken into consideration. In his opinion inter-racial law still plays an important role in solving inter-marriage, agrarian and minority problems.

347.44 (910) : 347

WIRJONO PRODJODIKORO.

Sekitar kodifikasi hukum-perdjudjian di Indonesia (Concerning codification of law of contract in Indonesia). *

In Indonesia, law of contract is divided into adat law (customary law) applied to citizens of Indonesian origin, and civil law applied to aliens. Law of contract in both laws is compared. In its essence civil law has a personal and substantial character, while adat law does not make a difference between these. The status of subject of a contract in civil law is not similar to that in adat law. Other questions on matter of causation, indemnity, claims, property etc. are analyzed in detail. Many shortcomings of contractual rules in civil law are found. It is proposed that rules of adat law should be applied to every citizen of Indonesia.

36 SOCIAL RELIEF AND WELFARE.

362 + 3 (910)

SOEMANTRI PRAPTOKUSUMO.

Pekerdjaan sosial dan ilmu pengetahuan sosial di Indonesia (Social work and social science in Indonesia). *

After the proclamation of independence on August 17, 1945, Indonesia made endeavours to improve social work, to increase social welfare, to raise the standard of living etc. in accordance with article 37 sub 1 of the Provisional Constitution. These fundamental rights are also written in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Social welfare includes physical, mental and social aspects. These aspects are discussed. Every citizen regardless of his nationality, religion, political view, economic and social position has the right to enjoy these fundamental rights. The term social work has several meanings. Fundamentally social work is concerned with the welfare of mankind. Technical details for reaching these main goals are given. The results of social research may be used for practical purposes.

37 EDUCATION.

373.6.001.5 (047)

SOEITOE S.

Research dilapangan pendidikan kedjuruan (Research in the field of vocational training) in *Berita MIPI* 2 (6) : 8-11. 1958.

A Research Division, section of Vocational Training was set up by Department of Education. The aim of this division is to carry out a research on the form and nature of the existing Vocational schools in an effort to improve their further development. In conducting this research factors of curricula, teaching staff, students and society are taken into consideration. From the teachers are needed opinions on whether

they have authority to teach at a certain school, whether good results were achieved from their method of teaching and whether there are subjects preferred to be added or reduced in the curricula. Investigation should be conducted toward the students of vocational schools on whether compared with the students of general school the intellectualism of the former are lacking.

4 L I N G U I S T I C S

41 GENERAL LINGUISTICS.

415 GRAMMAR. SEMANTICS. MORPHOLOGY.

415.5 : 499.2

MUH. AMIN.

Akar kata "lo'" dalam bahasa Bugis (The word-root "lo'" in the Bugis dialect) in *Bahasa dan Budaya* 7 (1) : 29-31. 1958.

Words with a word-root "lo'" in the Bugis dialect have the meaning of streaming or moving. To demonstrate this, examples of those words are given.

415.4 : 91.122.11

WATUSEKE, F. S.

Arti nama² negeri dalam wilayah bahasa Tondano (Meaning of regional names in the area of the Tondano language) in *Bahasa dan Budaya* 7 (1) : 3-8. 1958.

The author gives an explanation of the meaning of regional names in the area of the Tondano language. Some of those names belong already to the old dialects, which are generally not used anymore in conversation nowadays. This is illustrated by many examples of regional names, the etymology of which are local plants, wind-direction, etc.

6 A P P L I E D S C I E N C E S

62 MINING.

622.2.003.1 (910) (091)

DIVITT, JAMES F.

Economic considerations in mineral development in Indonesia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 12 (1) : 25-34. 1959.

In his general remarks Prof. Mc. Divitt stresses the importance of mineral resources as being pre-requisites to build-up an industrial country. Mineral exploitation has some problems like requirement of high capital investment, marketing, supply of raw materials, trained workers etc. In addition location and size of the mineral deposits should be taken into consideration for the setting up of mineral industry. A special chapter

deals with a discussion on the supply of raw materials for a cement plant in North Sumatra. According the author's opinion the development of a plant must be evaluated on the following three levels: evaluation of mineral deposit and estimation of development and production by the geologist, marketing and distribution organization by the economist, and planning of plant location adapted to the area.

63 AGRICULTURE.

633.18 : 339.4 (910)

MEARS, LEON A., SALEH AFIFF and
HANANTOWIRJO WREKSOATMODJO.

Rice marketing in the Republic of Indonesia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 11 (10) : 530-80. 1958.

This report deals especially with the important changes in market organization, the performance of market functions and related activities, price structures and the difficulties in rice marketing during this period.

The period of 1957 and 1958 reveals that the objectives of the Indonesian government in the field of rice marketing were not fully realized. Distribution of rice and stabilization of the market were handicapped by the problem of rice supply. Shortage of stocks is said to be caused by unsatisfactory result of the paddy buying program in 1958, the inadequacy of imports and conflicting policies of control. The problem of rice distribution is discussed among others from the following points: the performance of management functions and efforts to increase the domestic rice supply, the efficiency of rice distribution, the problem of transport network, credit to the farmers (petani), and operation of rice mills.

64 HOME MANAGEMENT.

64 (042) : 3-055.2

LIEM SIANG HOK.

Peranan wanita dalam Masalah Perumahan (Women's Role in the Housing Problem) in *Masalah Bangunan* 3 (1) : 3-19. 1958. 14 ills.

A lecture delivered to students of a Housewifery School in Bandung, participants of a one-week training course on Home Economics. After discussing the highly unsatisfactory situation of low class houses in Indonesia, the fundamental purposes which a "Home" should serve are elucidated. Basic methods of household management, sanitary as well as technical problems, are laborately dealt with, to encourage the common housewife in creating a healthy, happy home, which would form an appreciable contribution in the national reconstruction programme. The belief is expressed that through well-coordinated efforts between men and women, the ideal of the Indonesian people to have a comfortable house for every family, might soon come true.

65 MANAGEMENT. TRANSPORT.

65.01.007.1 (910) (09)

CALDWELL, LYNTON K. and TIMMS, HOWARD L.

Developing the managerial resources of Indonesia in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 12 (2/3) : 48-80. 1959.

This survey, undertaken during July and August, 1958 deals with appraising general managerial needs in Indonesia in order to look for ways of developing Indonesian managerial resources. The problems of managerial improvement in Indonesia are analysed in terms of : magnitude of managerial manpower needs, obstacles to effective utilization of existing and potential resources, lack of facilities for managerial education and training. In estimating present or future needs for trained manpower the contractors have met difficulties in compiling adequate statistical data. At present an accurate estimate of all managerial needs is not yet possible. Efforts to utilize effectively existing and managerial resources are impeded among others by the following factors : tradition, conservatism of the older generation of civil servants, obsolescent legal provisions, rigidities of structural organization etc. Emphasis should be laid on public as well as in private business organization. In addition it is more advantageous to use a small number of selected foreign technical or academic advisers. The report contains general observations regarding the development of managerial resources for public and business organization.

656.2.009.02 : 656.1 (910)

SOEIHONO SOEMOBASKORO.

The alleged unfair competition between rail and road transportation in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 11 (11-12) : 655-72. 1958.

As Indonesia is built up of so many islands, transportation plays an essential and vital role in the country's economic life. The situation of rail and road transportation is analysed in the light of the following factors : the general economic situation in Indonesia, government coordination policy and economic traffic characteristics. Yearly losses of the railways which are owned and operated by the government are assumed to be caused by external and internal factors. The railways cannot be responsible for losses due to external factors such as damage done by rebels, economic instability etc. The hope is expressed that efficient operation can be achieved by bringing about improvements in internal organization. It is suggested that long distance haulage should be reserved for the railways, while the short ones can be left over to the road transportation. In the long run the best startingpoint is to switch over to the use of diesel locomotives in Java and steam locomotives in Sumatra.

67 INDUSTRIES AND CRAFTS,

674 (911.2 + 921) : 388 (910)

CHAIRUL ANWAR.

The contribution of Sumatra and Kalimantan timber to the Indonesian economy in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 11 (11-12) : 602-38. 1958.

An article on the general situation of timber industry, specifically dealing with the production and consumption of logs in Sumatra and Borneo. Statistical figures show that 300.000 persons are engaged in the sector of timber production. About 0.30 percent of the forestry economy sector is to the non-teak construction timber. Timber production in Sumatra is of minor importance compared with that of Borneo. In the latter island great investments of foreign capital were involved formerly. Export figures show that the pre-war volume has not yet been reached. The article presents a general view on the production of commercial timber. Production of commercial timber can be divided into several stages, viz. felling, hauling, major transport, storage of logs or processed products and sawing. In view of the increased need of timber more attention should be paid to Borneo. Successful results can be obtained by intensive largescale operations.

677 (910) (09)

KADARIJAH.

Industri tekstil di Indonesia (The textile industry in Indonesia) in *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia* 12 (2/3) : 81-108. 1959.

A review of the history and development of the textile industry in Indonesia. Forty percent of Indonesian textile production is concentrated in Bandung and surroundings. Other centers are : the area between Tegal and Semarang, Surakarta, Jogjakarta, Surabaya and its surroundings, Kediri and Tulungagung. A general discussion on problems of supply of raw material, the role of the government, marketing, and managerial organization.

691 BUILDING MATERIALS.

691.12 (910)

SUDARMADI.

Bamboo as Building Material (Bambu sebagai bahan bangunan) in *Masalah Bangunan* 3 (3/4) : 29-33. 1958. 9 sketches.

A preliminary bamboo survey report by the Bamboo Section of the Regional Housing Centre in Bandung, advising a wider development of bamboo technology and bamboo preservation methods in Indonesia, in view of : 1. the availability of abundant material (over 300 million culms per year) 2. the immense use for household articles and building material (over 50% of the people's houses in Indonesia are made of bamboo) 3. the great suitability for construction of low-cost mass produced houses. Ways

of preservation (by India and Puerto Rico) by means of chemicals are briefly discussed, but cannot yet recommended for Indonesia, due to the import difficulties. A more serious study on local impregnation methods is urged instead, to determine the right kinds of aid and information necessary for improvement.

7 A R T S

72 ARCHITECTURE.

728 : 1 : 333.3 (910)

JAP KING HOK.

Test laboratory of the Regional Housing Centre in *Masalah Bangunan* 3 (2) : 25-30. 1958.

The Test Laboratory of the Regional Housing Centre, now in construction in Bandung, will be a modernly equipped building for research on timber and bamboo-structures or components and for testing prototype structures as to minimum requirements of strength, elasticity and rigidity. Load test-methods to be used are :

- (1) Dead Load Testing
- (2) Screwed Hook and Hydraulic Jack Testing
- (3) Cable-Pulley System

With the establishment of the Test laboratory, which is the first of its kind in Indonesia, it is hoped that a more economical use of material and labour in house construction will be obtained. At the moment, lack of standardization in the timber market hampers economic use of timber. The testing of timber and bamboo specimens, joints or components, which need special testing machines, still has to be carried out at the Forest Research Institute in Bogor, the Laboratory for Testing Materials in Bandung or the Laboratory of the Gadjah Mada University in Jogjakarta.

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